YUKHTIN, V.I., dotsent

Homentary ileocolonic plastics in an extensive resection of the
large intestine. Nauch.trudy Chetv.Mosk.gor.klin.bol'. no.1:203-
218 '61.   (MIRA 16:2)

1. Iz kliniki obshchey khirurgii pediatricheskogo fakul'teta
(zav. - prof. G.P. Zaytsev) 2-go Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo
meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova na baze Moskovskoy
gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No.4 (glavnyy vrach G.P. Papko).
       (INTESTINES--SURGERY)   (SURGERY, PLASTIC)

YUKHTIN, V.I., dotsent

"Hourglass" type obturator for closing fistulae of the hollow organs. Khirurgiia 37 no.3:125-127 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz kliniki obshchey khirurgii (zav. - prof. G.P. Zaytsev) pediatricheskogo fakul'teta II Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova.
    (FISTULA) (SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS)

YUKHTIN, V.I., dotsent; LEBEDEV, N.Ye.

Choice of the level of amputation in gangrene of the extremities as a result of endarteriosis. Ortop., travm.i protez. no.4:11-17 '62.   (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz kliniki obshchey khirurgii (dir. - zasluzh. deyatel nauki prof. G.P. Zaytsev) 2-go Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. N.I. Pirogova na baze 4-y gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - kand.med.nauk G.F. Papko).
      (AMPUTATION) (ARTERIES--DISEASES) (GANGRENE)

YUKHTIN, V.I., dotsent (Moskva)

Sepsis, its treatment and prevention. Med.sestra 21 no.7:19-22
Jl '62.
(MIRA 15:8)
(INFECTION)

YUKHTIN, V.I., dotsent (Moskva, G-48, Komsomol'skaya ul., d. 36, kv.35)
GOLOGORSKIY, V.A., kand. med. nauk

Anesthesia in surgery on tumors of the large intestine. Vest.
khir. 90 no.5:93-100 My'63   (MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey khirurgii (zav. - prof. G.P. Zaytsev)
pediatricheskogo fakul'teta 2-go Moskovskogo meditsinskogo in-
stitutaimeni N.I. Pirogova.

ZAITSEV, G.P. (Moskva, ul. Chaykovskogo, d.7/1, kv.4); Yukhtin, V.I.
(Moskva, G-48, Komsomol'skiy prospekt, 36, kv.35)

Problems in the surgical treatment of cancer of the large
intestine. Vop. onk. 10 no.2:61-67 '64.   (MIRA 17:7)

1. Iz kliniki obshchey khirurgii pediatricheskogo fakul'teta
(zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. G.P. Zaytsev) 2-go
Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova.

IVANOV, V.A.; YUKHTINA, Ye.M.

Theory of shock. Khirurgiia 36 no.3:47-54 Mr '60.

(SHOCK)

(MIRA 13:12)

YUKHTINA, Ye.M.

Experimental data on the effect of penicillin on infected wounds
containing foreign bodies. Eksp.khir.i anest. 6 no.3:51-55 '61.
(MIRA 14:1)

(PENICILLIN)   (WOUNDS AND INJURIES)
(FOREIGN BODIES(SURGERY))

YUKHTINA, Ye. M., kand. med. nauk

Protein and carbohydrate metabolism indices during endotracheal
anesthesia. Khirurgiia no.4:58-63 '62.   (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey khirurgii (zav. - prof. V. A. Ivanov)
lechebnogo fakul'teta II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta
imeni N. I. Pirogova.

(INTRATRACHEAL ANESTHESIA)   (PROTEIN METABOLISM)
              (CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM)

YUKHTINA, Ye.M., kand. med. nauk

Surgical treatment of acute cholecystitis. Sov. med. 27
no.12:62-67 O '64.   (MIRA 18:11)

1. Klinika obshchey khirurgii (zav.- prof. G.P. Zaytsev)
pediatricheskogo fakul'teta II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo
instituta imeni Pirogova.

YUKHTMAN, L.I.

The colloidally dispersed silver salt of sulfathiazoleasan element
in the compound treatment of dysentery. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun.
27 no.5:64-65 My '56.   (MLRA 9:8)
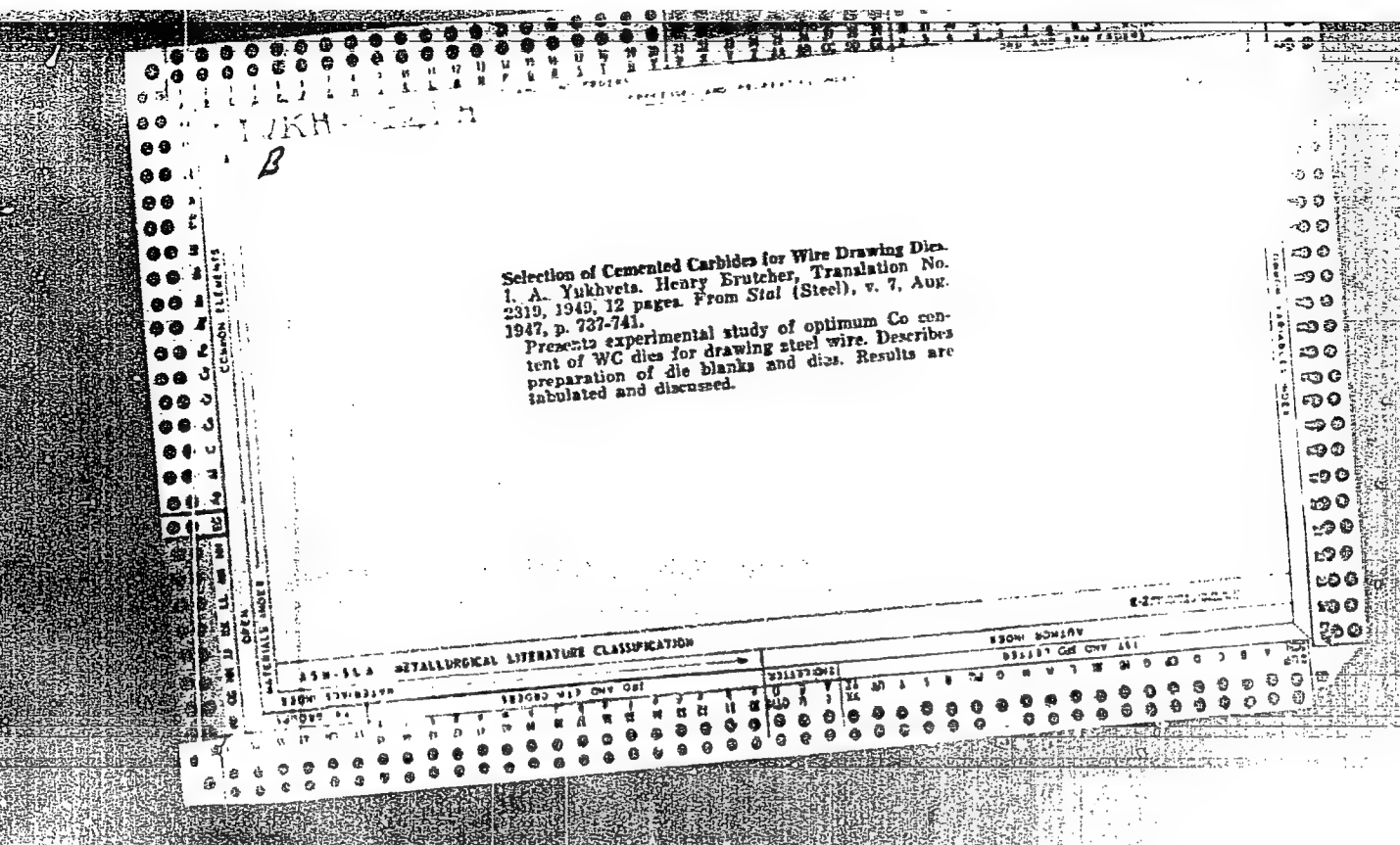   (DYSENTERY)   (SULFATHIAZOLE)

FIL'SHTINSKIY, B.N.; YUKHTMAN, S.S.

Spring coiling without mandrels. Mashinostroitel' no.8:27-28 Ag '57.
(Springs (Mechanism))   (Machine-shop practice)   (MIRA 10:8)

YUKHTUYEVA, M., telyatnitsa; PIKALOV, A.M., red.; TEKHTIYEKOV, M.I., tekhn. red.

[Let us raise calves by the group sucking method] Vyrashchivaem teliat metodom gruppovogo podsosa. Gorno-Altaisk, Gorno-Altaiskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 20 p. (MIRA 14-12,

1. Kumalyrskaya ferma Shebalinskogo olenosovkhoza (for Yukhtuyeva). (Calves)

Selection of Cemented Carbides for Wire Drawing Dies.
I. A. Yukhvets. Henry Brutcher, Translation No.
2319, 1949, 12 pages. From *Stal* (Steel), v. 7, Aug.
1947, p. 737-741.
    Presents experimental study of optimum Co con-
tent of WC dies for drawing steel wire. Describes
preparation of die blanks and dies. Results are
tabulated and discussed.

YUKHVETS, I.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BOGOLYUBSKIY, V.I., redaktor; SIDOROV, V.N., redaktor; VAYNSHTEYN, Ye.D., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Metal drawing] Volochil'noe proizvodstvo. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii. Pt.1. 1954. 271 p.   (MLRA 8:3)
(Metal drawing)

YUKHVETS, I.A.; PETROV, M.N.; BUSYGIN, N.N.; BELIK, V.F.;
BYKADOROV, A.T.

Hardening of rolled wire rod from the rolling temperature
by water cooling prior to coiling. Stal' 23 [i.e. 24] no.4:
364-366 Ap '64.   (MIRA 17:8)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy
metallurgii im. Bardina i zavod "Krasnaya Etna".

Yukhvets, Izrail' Abramovich

Volochil'noye proizvodstvo, Ch. II (Cold Drawing, Pt. 2) Moscow, Metallurg-
izdat, 1960. 286 p. Errata slip inserted. 4,700 copies printed.

Ed.: V. I. Bogolyubskiy; Ed. of Publishing House: V. M. Gorodinchenko;
Tech. Ed.: P. G. Islent'yeva.

PURPOSE: This textbook is intended for students of metallurgical tekhnikums,
and can also be of use to technical personnel of metal drawing shops.

COVERAGE: This second volume of the textbook presents methods for
metal drawing and thermal treatment of wire, rods, and pipes and dis-
cusses coating and finishing operations. The author also points out re-
quirements for finished products and quality inspection and provides
data for planning drawing shops. Information on drawing of the
metals and their alloys is also given in this volume.
V. I. Bogolyubskiy, N. I. Kadykov, S. A. Zalogin, and P.
There are 58 references: 52 Soviet, 4 German, 1 French, and

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KHOLMYANSKIY, M.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOL'NER, V.M., kand.tekhn.nauk;
    YUKHVETS, I.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; SAMYAN, V.A., - - -.

        Reinforcement made of high-strength wire with a double profile.
        Bet.i zhel.-bet. no.6:257-261 Je '61.   (MIRA ...
                        (Concrete reinforcement)

YUKHVETS, I. A.

(40)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION   SOV/6044

Rokotyan, Ye. S., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Ed.

Prokatnoye proizvodstvo; spravochnik (Rolling Industry; Handbook)
v. 2. Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1962.   685 p.   8500 copies
printed.

Authors: P. A. Aleksandrov, Doctor of Technical Sciences;
V. P. Anisiforov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; V. I. Bayrakov,
Candidate of Technical Sciences; N. V. Barbarich, Candidate
of Technical Sciences; B. P. Bakhtinov, Candidate of Technical
Sciences [deceased]; B. A. Bryukhanenko, Candidate of Economic
Sciences; M. V. Vasil'chikov, Candidate of Technical Sciences;
A. I. Vitkin, Doctor of Technical Sciences; S. P. Granovskiy,
Candidate of Technical Sciences; P. I. Grudev, Candidate of
Technical Sciences; I. V. Gunin, Engineer; M. Ya. Dzugutov,
Candidate of Technical Sciences; V. G. Drozd, Candidate of
Technical Sciences; N. F. Yermolayev, Engineer; G. H. Katsnel'son,
Candidate of Technical Sciences; M. V. Kovynev, Engineer;
M. Ye. Kugayenko, Engineer; N. V. Litovchenko, Candidate of
Technical Sciences; Yu. M. Matveyev, Candidate of Technical

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(40)

SOV/6044

Rolling Industry; Handbook

Sciences; V. I. Heleshko, Candidate of Technical Sciences; N. V. Nekhov, Engineer; A. K. Minburg, Candidate of Technical Sciences; V. D. Nosov, Engineer; B. I. Panchenko, Engineer; O. A. Plyatskovskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences; I. S. Pobedin, Candidate of Technical Sciences; I. A. Priymak, Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences [deceased]; A. A. Protasov, Engineer; M. M. Saf'yan, Candidate of Technical Sciences; N. M. Fedosov, Professor; S. M. Filipov, Engineer [deceased]; I. N. Filippov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; I. A. Fomichev, Doctor of Technical Sciences; M. Yu. Shifrin, Candidate of Technical Sciences; E. R. Shor, Candidate of Technical Sciences; M. V. M. M. Shternov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; M. V. Shuralev, Engineer; I. A. Yukhvets, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Eds. of Publishing House; V. M. Gorobinchenko, R. M. Golubchik, and V. A. Rymov; Tech. Ed.: L. V. Dobuzhinskaya.

PURPOSE: This handbook is intended for engineering personnel of metallurgical and machine-building plants, scientific research

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Rolling Industry; Handbook   SOV/6044

.institutes, and planning and design organizations. It may
also be used by students at schools of higher education.

COVERAGE: Volume 2 of the handbook reviews problems connected
with the preparation of metal for rolling, the quality and
quality control of rolled products, and designs of roll
passes in merchant mills. The following topics are dis-
cussed: processes of manufacturing semifinished and finished
rolled products (the rolling of blooms, billets, shapes, beams,
rails, strips, wire, plates, sheets, and the drawing of steel
wire), hot-dipped tin plates, lacquered plates, floor plates,
tubes made by different methods, and special types of rolled
products. Problems of the organization of rolling operations
are reviewed, and types of rolled products manufactured in the
USSR are shown. No personalities are mentioned. There are
no references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:[Abridged]:

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Rolling Industry; Handbook

Methods of evaluating the quality
with mixed-phase reagent

DNESTROVSKIY, N.Z.; YUKHVETS, I.A., redaktor; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhniche-
skiy redaktor

[Drawing tool] Volochil'nyi instrument. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo,
1954. 188 p.   (MLRA 7:10)
(Metalworking machinery)
(Metal drawing)

LUPALO, I.G.; AYZIKOV, D.V.; KOSTRIKINA, Z.I.; YUKHVETS, M.A.; VERKHOVTSEV,
    I., red.; DANILINA, A., tekhn.red.

[Builders of socialism tell their stories; reminiscences of some
workers who built socialism in the U.S.S.R.] Govoriat stroiteli
sotsializma; vospominaniia uchastnikov sotsialisticheskogo stroi-
tel'stva v SSSR. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo polit.lit-ry, 1959. 415 p.
                                                        (MIRA 13:3)

    (Russia--Industries)   (Efficiency, Industrial)

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E032/E514

9.6150
25.5900(1043.1053)
26.2323
11.2000

AUTHORS: Tal'roze, V.L., Dokshrun, Ye.L., Tantsyrev, G.D.,
Frankevich, Ye.L., Vetrov, O.D., Lyublimova, A.V.,
Lavrovskaya, G.K., Yorofeyev, V.I., Grishin, V.D.,
Bhurat, V.Ye. and Yukhvidin, Ya.M.

TITLE: The PMS-2 (PMS-2) Mass Spectrometer Designed for
Studying Chemical Reactions and the Determination of
Free Radicals

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1960, No.6, pp.78-84

TEXT: A double magnetic mass-spectrometer designed for study-
ing reactions in the gaseous phase and, in particular, for the
determination of free radicals is described. Two methods are used
to produce the ions. In the first method the mixture to be
analyzed is ionized by charge transfer to specially produced ions.
The latter are formed in a separate ion gun by means of electron
bombardment and are mass-analyzed in a small magnetic analyzer.
In the second method the mixture under consideration is ionized
directly by electron bombardment. Quasi-monochromatization is
achieved by a method based on that reported by Fox et al. (Ref.11).
The gas from the "reactor" is introduced into the ion source in the
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form of a molecular beam which is mechanically interrupted at a
known frequency. In distinction to the method described by Yenar
and Hudson (Ref.8) in which the molecular and ion beams are
perpendicular, in the present system the two beams are coaxial,
which means that smaller voltages are necessary for the "extraction"
of the ions from the ionization region and it is possible to reduce
the intensity of the background mass-spectrum. A particular feature
of the present instrument is the use (in the measuring part of the
spectrometer) of X-stabilization of parameters such as the
accelerating voltage, the voltage supplying the detector, the
emission current of the ion gun cathode, and the supply voltage for
the ion source cathode. This was described by the second of the
present authors in Ref.10. The mass numbers are determined from a
knowledge of the magnetic field which is in turn measured with the
aid of a Hall probe (germanium crystal). The basic mass-spectro-
metric arrangement employed is shown in Fig.2. Products of
chemical reactions taking place in the "reactor" I enter the
region II through a small aperture in the thin glass diaphragm 8
Card 2/6

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fisiki AN SSSR (Institute of
Chemical Physics, AS, USSR)

SUBMITTED: October 15, 1959

Fig.2

I - reactor, III - ion gun, IV - small magnetic analyzer,
V - large magnetic analyzer
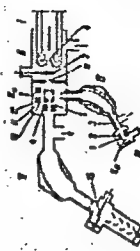
Card 5/6

L 27090-66

... should be done at a rate of 15-300/sec ...

YUKHVID, M.Ye.

1. KASHIRIN, A. I., YUKHVID, M. YE.

2. SSSR (600)

4. Milling Machines

7. Face milling of outside surface of rotation.
Stan. i instr. 23 No. 1o, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, __February__ 1953. Unclassified.

Yukhvid, M. Ye.

64

AUTHOR: Yukhvid, M.Ye., and Kovrigina, Ye.S.

TITLE: The Design of a Tool for Broaching External Non-Continuous Grooves. (Konstruktsiya instrumenta dlya protyagivaniya naruzhnykh pazov.)

PERIODICAL: Stanki i Instrument, 1957, No. 1, p. 40 (U.S.S.R.).

ABSTRACT: The tool consists of a block with individually adjusted broach tooth inserts. The text contains 3 sets of diagrams.

ASSOCIATION:

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

YUKHVID, M.Ye.; OSIPOV, K.A.

Using hard-alloy cutting tools in form planing of steel.   (MIRA 11:11)
Stan.i instr. 29 no.11:29-31 N '58.
                (Planing machines)

80032
S/121/60/000/05/01/005

12.5200

AUTHORS: Yukhvid, M.Ye., Kravets, A.T.

TITLE: The Machining of Outside Surfaces of Revolution by the Electro-
             contact Method.

PERIODICAL: Stanki i Instrument, 1960, No 5, pp 18 - 21

TEXT: In this article the authors give an account of the main results
of investigations which were carried out by the ENIMS (Experimental Scientific
Research Institute of Metal Cutting Tool Machines) on the machining of surfaces
of revolution by the electrocontact method. As it is shown in Figure 1 the
out of this method is identical with the treatment of machine parts on circular
grinders or the milling of bodies of revolution with the aid of cylindrical
milling cutters with longitudinal feed. In order to obtain an uninterrupted
cylindrical or conical surface, the longitudinal feed for every revolution
the machined part should not exceed the width of the peripheral part of the
operating disk which is in contact with the machined surface. The longitudinal
feed per minute (mm/min) is determined by the formulae:

$$s_{long} = s_o n_b \quad \text{or} \quad s_{long} = \frac{s_o v_b}{\pi D_b} ,$$

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S/121/60/000/05/01/005

The Machining of Outside Surfaces of Revolution by the Electrocontact Method

where s_o is the longitudinal feed in mm per revolution of blank, n_b is the number of rpm of the blank, v_b is the peripheral speed of the blank in m/min, and D_b is the diameter of the machined blank. The tests were carried out on a pilot installation based on the model L220 lathe as shown in Figure 2. The authors give a description of the device and pertinent technical data. The electric circuit of the installation is shown in Figure 3. The investigation had an aim to solve the following principal problems: 1) the evacuation of metal from the zone of machining and the selection of the disk profile; 2) the elucidation of optimum technological conditions of the process and of their effects on the power capacity; 3) macro-geometry of the machined surface; 4) the effects of process conditions and physical-mechanical properties of the initial metal on the micro-structure changes of the machined surface layer in the zone of thermal effect. The tests were carried out with the heat-resistant and stainless steel grades 1Kh13, 2Kh13, 1Kh18N9T, 1Kh18N12T, and Kn18, and, for a comparison, with the 45 grade steel. During the investigation it was found that the optimum conditions for a regular and normal evacuation of metal from the operating zone existed, if the disk was revolving in the

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The Machining of Outside Surfaces of Revolution by the Electrocontact Method

zone against the peripheral feed. The authors analyze the effects of the
shape of operating surface of the disk on the evacuation of metal from the
operating zone and compare the efficiency of various shapes, shown in Figure
4. Figure 5 shows the necessary capacity of the power transformer as a
function of the longitudinal feed of the operating disk, for a constant power
of the layer taken off being 9 - 10 mm and a voltage of the transformer
running of 31.5 - 32 v. The oscillograms of current and voltage in Figure 6
show that raising the necessary power with an increased feed results in an in-
crease of the number of discharges. Figure 7 shows that an increase in the
power consumed by the transformer with an increased feed results in a reduced
specific power consumption in the process. In Figure 8 the effect of peripheral
feed (peripheral speed v_b of the blank) on the specific electric power con-
sumption q_1 is shown. The specific electric power consumption decreases with
an increase of the peripheral speed until it reaches a minimum. With a further
increase of the peripheral speed the specific electric power consumption some-
what increases. The maximum power required by the transformer is determined
by the formula $N = 0.06 \, n s_0 t v \, \gamma q$, where n is the number of simultaneously
operating disks, γ is the specific gravity of the metal machined and q is

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The Machining of Outside Surfaces of Revolution by the Electrocontact Method

the specific electric power consumption in kWh/kg. The authors state the various formulae for the calculation of the temperature conditions prevailing in the operating zone. The tests showed that, in order to maintain a permissible average temperature of the operating disk, it is necessary to subject it to intensive water cooling. Formulae for the rating of the coefficient of heat emission, if the disk is cooled by water, are given, as well as the coefficient of heat emission for the air-cooled blank. Measurements of the magnitude of macro-roughness of the machined surface were carried out with the aid of a indicator along the evolute of the periphery of the blank through every along the axis through every 1 mm. The maximum height of unevenness after electrocontact machining of 1Kh18N12T grade steel did not exceed 0.5 mm. By metallographic analysis it was found that after electrocontact machining of stainless and heat-resisting steel grades 2Kh13, 3Kh13, Kh18, 1Kh18N12T, and 1Kh18N9T, the microstructure of the surface layer possessed a fine dendritic structure characteristical for molten metal. Electrocontact treatment result in an increased surface hardness; corresponding figures for the various steel grades are given. The authors conclude that the most efficient field of

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S/121/60/000/05/01/005

The Machining of Outside Surfaces of Revolution by the Electrocontact Method

application of contact arc treatment of surfaces of revolution is the rough
and semi-finished machining of castings and other blanks of steel grades and
alloys which are difficult to tool, and they point out that in spite of the
relative increase of electric power consumption, the cost price of machining
labor-consuming metals decreases by 2 - 3 times in comparison with lathework
Six graphs, 1 photograph, 2 oscillograms, 3 Soviet references.

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YUKHVID, M. Ye.; KRAVETS, A.T.

Using the electric contact method in machining external surfaces of revolution. Stan. i instr. 31 no.5:18-21 My '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Electric metal cutting)

GLADKOV, B.A.; YUKHVID, M.Ye.; LARIONOVA, V.M.

Effect of structural components of a lathe and cutting conditions on the precision of shape and roughness of machined surface in fine turning. Stan.i instr. 34 no.4:7-11 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Lathes) (Turning)

FRENKEL', Lazar' Samoylovich; YUKHVID, M.Ye., redaktor; MELEYEV, A.S.
redaktor; TIKHONOVA, Ye.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Use of electric metallization in ship repair] Primenenie elektrometallizatsii v sudoremonte. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1955. 71 p.   (MLRA 8:10)
       (Metal spraying) (Ship—Maintenance and repair)

YUKHVID, M.Ye.; OATOVSKIY, M.B.; LARIONOVA, V.M.

Thread-cutting chasers for cutting high-strength steel parts.
Stan. i instr. 35 no.10:29-30 O '64.   (MIRA 17:12)

TAL'ROZE, V.L.; DEKABRUN, L.L.; TANTSYREV, G.D.; FRANKEVICH, Ye.L.;
    VETROV, O.D.; LYUBIMOVA, A.K.; LAVROVSKAYA, G.K.; YEROFEYEV, V.I.;
    GRISHIN, V.D.; SKURAT, V.Ye.; YUKHVIDIN, A.Ya.

    Mass spectrometer RMS-2 for investigating chemical reactions and
    identifying free radicals. Prib. i tekh. eksp. no.6:78-84 N-D
    '60.   (MIRA 13:12)

    1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.
            (Mass spectrometry)   (Radicals (Chemistry))
                        (Chemical reactions)

YA A YUKHVIDIN and V M CHIGRINSKAYA

"Development of a Method for Investigating Gas Removal from Glass, Mica,
and other Insulation Materials under the Action of Electron Bombardment with the
Aid of a Mass-Spectrometer" from Annotations of "orks Completed in 1955 at the State
Union Sci. Res. Iust: Min. of Radio Engineering Ind.

So: B-3,680,964

AUTHOR: Rukman, G. I., Tychinskiy, V. P., and Yukhvidin, Ya. A.

TITLE: A Method of Producing Power From Beta-Active Isotopes
(Ob odnom metode energeticheskogo ispol'zovaniya beta-aktivnykh izotopov)

PERIODICAL: Tr. n.-i. in-ta M-vo radiotekhnich. prom-sti SSSR, 1956,
Nr 6 (36), pp 3-8

ABSTRACT: Two types of atomic power sources based on β-radiation utilization
are known: (1) a well-insulated electrode is directly charged by β-particles;
(2) β-particle energy is transformed in a semiconductor into the energy of a
great number of relatively slow electrons. The disadvantages of the first
method — a high internal resistance of the atomic battery (on the order of hun-
dreds of megohms) — and of the second method — a low efficiency — are pointed
out. A new method is suggested, based on the charge accumulation created by
β-radiation in an electric capacitor. A charged capacitor is periodically dis-
charged by a switching device onto an impulse transformer, the secondary

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A Method of Producing Power From Beta-Active Isotopes   SOV/112-58-2-2525

winding of which supplies a load. A simplified scheme of an atomic battery
is presented; its power and efficiency are calculated; with 10^5 curie β-source
activity, with an average β-particle energy of 100-kev, and with a 100-$\mu\mu f$
capacitor, the optimum charging time that corresponds to the maximum effi-
ciency (20.5%) is 20 microseconds, the capacitor voltage is 70 kv, and the
mean output power is 13 w. With a 10:1 transformer ratio, the equivalent bat-
tery resistance is on the order of hundreds of ohms. The S^{35} sulfur isotope,
with an average energy of about 100 kev and a half-life of 87.1 days, is recom-
mended as a source of β-radiation. Bibliography: 8 items.

E.A.G.

Card 2/2

Yukhvidin.Ya.A.

AUTHOR: Yukhvidin, Ya. A.

TITLE: Mass-spectrum Analysis of Gaseous Mixtures on an Apparatus of the MAGS-2 Type (Mass-spektral'nyy analiz gazovykh smesey na pribore tipa MAGS-2)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23, No. 1, pp. 35-41 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The author names five Soviet apparatuses for spectrum analysis of gas: MS-1, MS-2, MS-2M, MS-3 and MS-4 and then points out the superiority of the MAGS-2. This apparatus consists of a sole unit of a single-beam mass spectrometer with a sector magnetic field of the system of admitting the gas mixture to be analyzed into the source of ions under the molecular inflow (5) method and a system of automatic recording of the spectra of the masses. The apparatus is designed for analysis of gas mixtures with molecular weight up to 80, and can also be used for isotope analysis of elements or their compounds. The parts of the apparatus are described, with graphs and diagrams: mass spectrum of krypton, block diagram of the gas analyzer, system of magnetic deflection of the ion beam, general

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Mass-spectrum Analysis of Gaseous Mixtures on an Apparatus
of the MAGS-2 Type (Mass-spektral'nyy analiz gazovykh
smesey na pribore tipa MAGS-2)

table of focusing data, dependence of the trajectory line of the
ion beam, high-vacuum trap, dependence of various intensities, etc.
There are 8 references, of which 6 are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION:

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE:

Card 2/2

YUKHVIDIN, YAA.

32-8-37/61

AUTHORS   Yukhvidin, Ye.A.,   Rabodzey, N.Y.

TITLE   Attainment of a Microhole in a Thin Metal Foil. (Polucheniye mikronnykh otverstiy v tonkoy metallicheskoy fol'ge.)

ABSTRACT   For this purpose the paper recommends to spread the metal foil on a hard base plate. At the desired place one or more impressions are made by a pyramidal or conic body by fixed load. By careful etching of the impressions microholes are obtained which may be enlarged according to the time of etching. The accelerated etching of the foil in the holes may be explained by the fact that the etching is not only favored by a thinning of the foil in these places, but also by the plastic deformation to which the material in these spots is subject. For the purpose of attaining microholes with stable edges of clean forms an unforged, burned-off foil is used. Very important in this connection is also the absolute purity and hardness of the base plate, as well as the kind of etcher and the etching regime. In this manner holes of 30-40

CARD 1/2

Attainment of a Microhole in a Thin Metal Foil.

32-8-37/61

    may be obtained in aluminum, molybdenum, zirconium and chromiumnickel foils of a thickness of 7,5-20 μ It is stated here that even holes of 1 μ may be made, but that their accurate observation through the microscope is rendered difficult due to the occurrence of interference phenomena. In this manner are, e.g, attained the micronets (of 3-4 μ) for gas analizers etc. (2 illustrations)

ASSOCIATION: None given.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

CARD 2/2

SOV-120-58-3-29/33

AUTHOR: Yukhvidin, Ya. A.

TITLE: A Metallic Ampoule-System (Metallicheskaya ampul'naya sistema)

PERIODICAL: Pribory i Tekhnika Eksperimenta, 1958, Nr 3, p 105 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The disadvantages of glass ampoule systems as used in mass-spectroscopic analysis of gases are well known. The most important of them involve sorption and desorption of gases and the presence of grease. Furthermore, glass stop-cocks and ground glass joins do not have a very high degree of mechanical stability and are not sufficiently hermetic. On the other hand, metallic vacuum systems do not have these disadvantages. In their usual form they include joins which are sealed by means of metal packing. The join described in the present paper employs a new type of compression in which the plastic deformation of the packing is produced by means of a quick-acting

Card 1/2

A Metallic Ampoule System   SOV-120-58-5-29/33

eccentric clamp. The device is shown in some detail in
Fig.1. There are no tables, 1 figure and 2 references,
of which 1 is English and 1 Soviet.

SUBMITTED: September 25, 1957.

1. Ampuls--Materials   2. Ampuls--Performance
3. Glass--Effectiveness   4. Metals--Effectiveness

Card 2/2

YUKHVIDIN, Ya. A. Cand Tech Sci -- "Problems of calculation and design of mass-spectrometric gas analyzers with a *the* heterogeneous magnetic field."

Mos, 1961 (Acad Sci USSR. Inst of Chem Phys). (KL, 4-61, 203)

ACC NR: AP6028345

AUTHORS: Rukman, G. I.; Yukhvidin, Ya. A.

SOURCE CODE: UR/0293/66/004/004/0644/0647

ORG: none

TITLE: On the possibility of an experimental check of the relativistic effect of setting a "traveling clock" by means of quantum frequency and time standards

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. 4, no. 4, 1966, 644-647

TOPIC TAGS: atomic clock, general relativity theory, special relativity theory, gaseous state maser, time measurement, space time

ABSTRACT: The possibility of setting up an experimental check of the effect of setting a "traveling clock" is examined. Two atomic clocks A and B are considered. The generators of the clocks, which are in a frame of reference linked with the earth, are brought together in frequency and phase at the initial moment, so that the initial readings of the clocks coincide. The setting of clock B as compared with the readings of clock A after landing must be:

where

$$\Delta T \approx \frac{1}{2}\beta^2 T,$$

$$\beta = \frac{v}{c}.$$

Card 1/2

UDC: 530.12:531.51

L 06213-67

ACC NR: AP6028345

The error in determining time intervals with different atomic clocks, assuming a linear variation of the frequency of the generators with time, is

$$\Delta T_{\mu} = (\Delta T)_{\bullet} + RT + AT^2 .$$

An experimental calculation is made. It is found that an experimental check of the relativistic effect of setting a "traveling clock" is entirely feasible. The error is found to be about $1\,\mu$ sec. Orig. art. has: 5 formulas.

SUB CODE: 14, 20/ SUBM DATE: 16oct65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2 LC

ACC NR: AP7002629   (A, N)   SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/023/0169/0169

INVENTOR: Rukman, G. I.; Tager, A. S.; Yukhvidin, Ya. A.

ORG: None

TITLE: A method for displaying superhigh frequency radiation.   Class 21, No. 122555

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 23, 1966, 169

TOPIC TAGS: superhigh frequency, homogeneous magnetic field, nonhomogeneous magnetic field, PARTICLE BEAM

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for displaying superhigh frequency radiation by registering the number of particles in a beam of electrically neutral paramagnetic particles which are reoriented in a superhigh frequency field. The procedure provides for highly sensitive display with low set noises and wide-range tuning of the working frequency. The beam of paramagnetic particles is first passed through a nonhomogeneous magnetic field for spatial separation and isolation of particles with a given orientation of the magnetic moments. The beam then passes through a controllable homogeneous magnetic field where the particles interact with the superhigh frequency field of an induced signal on the paramagnetic resonance frequency. The beam finally passes through a nonhomogeneous magnetic field which isolates the particles directed toward an atomic indicator.

SUB CODE: 20,09/   SUBM DATE: 03Mar58

Card   1/1

YUKHVIDOVA, Zh. M.:

YUKHVIDOVA, Zh. M.:   "The anatomy of the lymphatic and vegetative ner-
vous system in the post-peritoneal region." Second
Moscow State Medical Inst imeni I. V. Stalin.
Moscow, 1956. (DISSERTATION FOR THE DEGREE OF
DOCTOR IN MEDICAL SCIENCE).

Knizhnaya letopis
No. 15, 1956. Moscow.

YUKHVIDOVA, Zh.M.; NAZAROV, L.U.

Malignant degeneration of rectal fistulas. Akt. vop. prokt.
no.2:51-54 '63   (MIRA 18:1)

RYZHIKH, A.N., prof.; YUKHVIDOVA, Zh.M.

Nonspecific ulcerative colitis: etiology, clinical aspects and conservative treatment. Akt. vop. prokt. no.2:100-113 '63.

(MIRA 18:1)

YUKHVIDOVA, Zh.M.

Surgical treatment of nonspecific ulcerative colitis performed
by radical and sparing operations. Akt. vop. prokt. no.2:
114-124 '63   (MIRA 18:1)

Cancer of the rectum in childhood and in adolescence. Ibid.:
211-215

YUKHVIDOVA, Zh.M.; KHESIN, Ya.Ye.

Study of the pathogenesis of nonspecific ulcerative colitis
in experiments on monkeys. /kt. vop. prokt. no.2:124-127 '63
(MIRA 18:1)

YUKHVIDOVA, Zh.M.; MITEREVA, V.G.; SHTIFMAN, F.D.

Treatment of nonspecific ulcerative colitis with colibacterin. (MIRA 18:1)
Ikt. vop. prokt. no.2:127-131 '63

YUKHVIDOVA, Zh.M., kand. med. nauk

Contemporary compound treatment of nonspecific ulcerative colitis
using radical and conservative surgery. Khirurgiia 39 no.9:92-98
S'63   (MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz proktologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - prof. A.N. Ryzhikh)
Onkologicheskogo instituta imeni P.A. Gertsena.

YUKINIDOVA, Zh.M., kand. med. nauk; LEVITAN, M.Kh., kand. med. nauk;
MARKO, O.P.

Colibacterin-in-gel treatment of patients with nonspecific
ulcerous colitis. Sov. med. 28 no.8:79-84 Ag '65.   (MIRA 18:9)

1. Proktologicheskoye otdeleniye (zav. - prof. A.N.Ryzhikh)
Gosudarstvennogo onkologicheskogo instituta imeni Gertsena, Moskva.

MARKO, O.P.; KORNEVA, T.K.; YUKHVIDOVA, Zh.M.

Intestinal microflora in nonspecific ulcerative colitis. Preliminary report. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 43 no. 1:
78-81 Ja '66.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya po proktologii i klinika Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR na baze Gorodskoy bol'nitsy No. 67. Submitted April 3, 1965.

SIMVULIDI, Ivan Anestovich; TSEYTLIN, Lev Aleksandrovich; YUKHVITS, S.L.,
nauchnyy red.; MARTYNOV, A.P., red. izd-va; GRIGORCHUK, L.A., tekhn.
red.

[Fundamentals of graphic statics and flat hinged trusses] Osnovy gra-
fostatiki i ploskie sharnirnye fermy. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo "Vysshaia
shkola," 1961. 66 p.   (MIRA 14:10)
        (Graphic statics)   (Trusses)

YUKIN, A.; YEL'KIN, V.; NYU, I.

     Information. Avt. transp. 41 no.12:46-49 D '63.

                              (MIRA 17:1)

SOV/129-59-4-9/17

AUTHORS: Dr. Chem.Sc. Zhigach,A.F., Cand.Tech.Sci. Antonov,I.S.,
Engineers Pchelkina,M.A., Yukin,G.I., Dobrodeyev,A.S.,
and Matveyev,V.N.

TITLE: Surface Saturation of Steel with Boron from a Gaseous
Medium (Poverkhnostnoye nasyshcheniye stali borom iz
gazovoy sredy)

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i Termicheskaya Obrabotka Metallov,
1959, Nr 4, pp 45-47 + 3 plates (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors of this paper investigated exhaustively the
problem of borating of metallic surfaces by B_2H_6 for the
purpose of determining optimal conditions of obtaining
layers of high quality. The experiments and the experi-
mental apparatus are briefly described. The possibility
was established of borating from the gaseous phase, using
as a circulation medium a mixture of B_2H_6 and hydrogen.
The best results were obtained with the following
regime: borating temperature 800 - 850°C; process
duration 4 - 5 hours; ratio of the gas mixture $B_2H_6:H_2$ =
1:75; gas flow rate 75 - 100 litres/hour.

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SOV/129-59-4-9/17

Surface Saturation of Steel with Boron from a Gaseous Medium

Under such conditions a 200 micron thick borated layer
of a high hardness is obtained.   The microhardness of
the layer at the surface reaches the value of 3000.
There are 9 figures and 6 references, 1 of which is
Soviet, 1 German, 4 English.

Card 2/2

YUKIN, M. A.

Vidoizmeneniye printsipa shalya i teoremy khal'fena. L., Trudy vtorogo vsesoyuzn. matem. s'yezda, t. 2 (1936), 100-102.

SO: Mathematics in the USSR, 1917-1947
    edited by Kurosh, A.G.,
    Markushevich, A.I.,
    Rashevskiy, P.K.
    Moscow-Leningrad, 1948

YUKIN, V.P.

The coefficient for the heat transfer from the heating surface to the not
boiling water is computed for an annular duct in accordance with

$$Nu = 0,023 \ Re^{0,8} \ Pr^{0,4} \ (\frac{d_1}{d_2})^{0,5}$$

The heat current securing the beginning of the boiling process is $q_{A.K.}$

The coefficient of the heat transfer is, as experiments showed, a function
of the heat current. The critical heat current is that in which the steam
bubbles form a layer of steam between the solid surface to be cooled and
the liquid current. At the critical point of the heat transfer the coeffi-
cient of heat transfer decreases considerably, but the temperature of the
surface to be cooled rises accordingly. In experiments the amount of the
critical heat current is therefore determined by the conditions on which
the heat-giving element burns through. These conditions are characterized
by: w (m/sec) - velocity of the not boiling water entering the domain of
operation; t_W (°C) - average water temperature when leaving the domain

Zurn. techn. fis, 26, 1542-1555 (1956)   CARD 2 / 3   PA - 1209

of operation; $\delta = \dfrac{d_1 - d_2}{2}$ (mm) - size of duct between the outer tube (d_1 mm) and the cylindrical heat-giving element (d_2 mm); P (atm overpr) - pressure at which the experiment was carried out.

The tests made for the purpose of determining the dependence $q_{kr} = f(w, t_w, \delta, P)$ kcal/m²h⁻¹ were carried out on two testing stands: one up to a pressure of 6 atm. overpressure, the other up to about 20 atm. overpressure. A pump conveyed the distilled water by way of a container and preheater to the place of operation, from where the water reaches the measuring vessels by way of a cooler, after which it returns to the pump. The plant was fed by means of transformers of from 10 to 220 V and 500 A. Measurements were carried out for: water consumption at the input, water temperature at in- and output of the range of operation, pressure in its center part, pressure gradient at the heat-conducting element and the electric output used for heating the element. The quantity of heat transferred by the water was computed from $Q = gc(t_w - t_1)$ kcal/h⁻¹ and was checked by electric measurements. The critical heat current was determined according to $q_{kr} = \dfrac{0,86 \cdot 0,85 \; IU}{f}$ kcal m⁻²h⁻¹. At the critical point of heat transfer the heat-conducting element burnt through and the circuit

was broken. At this moment all necessary quantities were measured. The values
of the critical heat current were measured in dependence of the velocity of
the cooling water w (m/sec) for various ducts at a pressure $P = 1$ ata and a
water temperature of $t_w = 55 - 60°$ C. It was found that w diminishes with
an increase of the duct after which it does not change any more after the
quantity $n = 0,384$ at $\delta \simeq 2,5$ mm has been attained: $n = f(\delta)$. This function
is a hyperbolic curve. Next, tests were carried out at equal velocities and
diameters of duct, but for different temperatures of water at the output;
graphically plotted they resulted in a straight line. Finally, curves were
recorded for a pressure of up to 20 ata and in dependence on water temper-
ature at a water velocity of less than 4 m/sec. The critical heat current in
dependence on pressure can be expressed by the temperature of subheating
$(t_k - t_w)$. In order to determine the dependence $q_{kr} = f(t_k - t_w)$ test points
for various pressures were plotted in the coordinates $q_{kr} = f(t_w)$. Investi-
gations were carried out with the cooling water moving from below upwards and
vice versa; on this occasion it was found that the direction of the current
exercises no influence on the critical heat current. Likewise the dependence
of the latter on roughness was examined.

INSTITUTION:

YUKINA, L.N.

ANDRIANOV,K.A.; SOKOLOV,N.N.; KHRUSTALEVA,Ye.N;YUKINA,L.N.

Reaction of epichlorohydrin and glycidol with organic chloro-
silanes. Izv.AN SSSR. Otd.khim.nauk no.3:531-538 My-Je '55.
                                              (MLRA 8:9)

1. Elektrotekhnichesriy institut im. V.I.Lenina
          (Epichlorohydrin) (Glycidol) (Silanes)

YUKINA, L.N.

69715
SOV/81-59-9-31818

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Khimiya, 1959, Nr 9, pp 245-249 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Andrianov, K.A., Sokolov, N.N., Golubenko, M.A., Shostenko, S.S., Yukina, L.N.

TITLE: Direct Synthesis of Alkyl- and Arylchlorosilanes

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. elektrotekhn. in-ta, 1958, Nr 62, pp 5-35

ABSTRACT: In the direct synthesis of methylchlorosilanes the best results were obtained with the molten Si-Cu contact mass (2 - 5% Cu, temperature 275°C, yield $(CH_3)_{4-n}SiX_n$ (I) 94%, content of I (n = 2) 35%). Instead of pure Si the application of ferrosilicon is possible; at a Fe content of 7 and 24.8% the yield and the content of I (n = 2) is 85 and 31.7%, and 88 and 24.4%, respectively. The reaction depends on the physical structure of the contact mass, the reactor design, the gas supply rate, the temperature, etc. The most efficient contact mass is prepared by pouring the Si-Cu melt into cold water. The introduction of Cu$_2$O (instead of Cu) into the contact mass increases the yield of I (n = 3). CuO is no catalyst. With an increase in the number of organic radicals the heat-resistance of organochlorosilanes decreases. The direct synthesis of ethylchlorosilanes (250 -

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- 270°C) leads to $(C_2H_5)_2SiCl_2$ (II), yield 5 - 10%. The addition of Cr (4.2%) to the Si-Cu alloy increases the quality of II to 24%. SiCl$_4$ is obtained from CH$_2$ = CHCl (410 - 420°C) as principal product; the yields of $C_2H_5SiCl_3$ and $(C_2H_5)_2SiCl_2$ are 7.3 and 0.9%, respectively. At passing C$_6$H$_5$Cl through a Si-Cu alloy (625 - 435°C), activated by H$_2$SO$_4$, C$_6$H$_5$SiCl$_3$ is obtained with a yield of 18 - 23%. The modes of the reactions of direct synthesis and the mechanism of the action of a copper catalyst are discussed.

O.N.

L 01799-67   EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T   IJP(c) WW/RM

ACC NR: AP6030641 (AN) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/016/0172/0172   /6

INVENTOR: Andrianov, Kh. A.; Yukina, L. N.; Petrashko, A. I.; Asnovich, E. Z.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of setting epoxy-containing resins. Class 39, No. 114185

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 16, 1966, 172

TOPIC TAGS: resin, epoxy resin

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a method of setting epoxy-containing resins by combining them with synthetic resins. To obtain a product with increased heat resistance, polyaluminoorganosiloxane resins are used in quantities of 5—60% as the synthetic resins. [Translation]   [NT]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 27Jan58/

Card 1/1

LAVRUKHINA, A.K.; YUKINA, L.V.; KHROMCHENKO, Z.V.

Extraction of rare-earth elements. Trudy Kom.anal.khim. 14:202-208 '63.

(MIRA 16:11)

LAVRUKHINA, A.K.; YUKINA, L.V.; KHROMCHENKO, Z.V.

Extraction of rare-earth elements. Trudy Kom.anal.khim. 14:
202-208 '63.   (MIRA 16:11)

LAVRUKHINA, A.K.; RUTKOVSKIY, V.M.; IBRAYEV, T.A.; YUKINA, L.V.

Study   of the variations in cosmic rays based on their effect on
stony meteorites. Izv. AN SSSR.Ser.fiz. 29 no.10:1843-1845   O '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V.I.Vernadskogo,
AN SSSR.

YUKINA, T.P.

MINACHEV, Kh.M.; SHUYKIN, N.I.; FEOFANOVA, L.M.; TRESHCHOVA, Ye.G.; YUKINA,
T.P.

Conversions of n-heptane in presence of metals of the palladium
group at higher temperature and increased hydrogen pressure in a
glowing system. Izv.AN SSSR. Otd.khim.nauk no.6:1067-1074 N-D '54.

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo Akademii nauk
SSSR.

(Heptane) (Catlysts)

VAYNSHENKER N.; YUKISH, A.; KUPERMAN, O.

New types of products at the Odessa Food Concentrates Combine.
Kons. i ov. prom. 14 no.11:27-28 N '59.   (MIRA 13:2)

1.Odesskiy sovnarkhoz (for Vayshenker). 2.Odesskiy kombinat
pishchevykh kontsentratov (for Kuperman).
        (Odessa--Food, Concentrated)

ZELINSKIY, G., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOMYSHNIK, L., inzh.; YUKISH, A., inzh.

The "TSelinnaia" gas recirculating grain dryer. Muk.-elev. prom.
28 no.12:11-12 D '62.   (MIRA 16:1)

1. Kazakhskiy filial Vsesoyuanogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta zerna i produktov yego pererabotki (for Zelinskiy,
Komyshnik). 2. Ministerstvo proizvodstva i zagotovok sel'sk-
khozyaystvennykh produktov Kazakhskoy SSR (for Yukish)
                            (Grain--Drying)

B. T. R.
Vol. 3 No. 4
Apr. 1954
Geophysics

5028* Spatial Distribution of Charged Particles Close to the Axis of the Broad Atmospheric Shower of Cosmic Rays. (Russian.) Ju. N. Vavilov, S. I. Nikolskii, and ?. ?. Tukish. *Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR*, v. 81, no. 2, Nov. 11, 1951, p. 233-236.

Experiments were conducted at an altitude of 3860 m. over sea level. Shows that experimental results do not agree with predictions arising from Fermi's theory. Graphs. 7 ref.

6-14-54

MANTSEV, V.S., inzh.; VUKOLOV, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOZLOV, Yu.P., inzh.;
YUKKEL', N.G., inzh.

Improving the manufacturing technology of brake shoes made of composition
materials. Vest.TSNII MPS 22 no.1:50-53 '63.   (MIRA 16:4)
(Railroads—Brakes)

YUKNA, ARTUR DAVOVICH

YUKNA, ARTUR DAVOVICH   "A new Instrumental Method for High-Speed Determination
of the Physical-Mechanical and Technological Properties of
Lumber." Latvian Agricultural Academy. Riga, 1956.
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical
Science)

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 19, 1956.

GROMOV, V.S., kand. khim. nauk, otv. red.; DOMBURG, G.E., kand.
khim. nauk, red.; IYEVIN'SH, I.K.[Ievins, I.], kand.
tekhn. nauk, red.; KAL'NIDA, V.K.[Kalnina, V.], kand.
tekhn. nauk, red.; RUPAYS, Ye.A.[Rupais, E.], kand.
khim. nauk, red.; SERGEYEVA, V.N., doktor khim. nauk,
red.; ERMUSH, N.A.[Ermus, N.], st. nauchn. sotr., red.;
YUKNA, A.D.[Jukna, A.], kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; LEVI,S.,
red.; SHKLENNIK, Ch., red.

[Chemical processing and preserving of wood] Khimiche-
skaia pererabotka i zashchita drevesiny. Riga, Izd-vo
AN Latv.SSR, 1964. 238 p.   (MIRA 18:1)

1. Latvijas Padomju Socialistiskas Republikas Zinatnu
Akademija. 2. Institut khimii drevesiny AN Latviyskoy SSR
(for Gromov, Sorgeyeva, Ermush).

GRINSHTEIN, V.[Grinsteins, V.] (Riga); YUKNA, R. [Jukna, R.] (Riga); BAUMANIS, E. (Riga);

Hydrazides of cyandicarboxylic acids and their derivatives. Vestis latv ak no.11:107-112 '60.
(EEAI 10:9)

1. Akademiya nauk Latviyskoy SSR, Institut organicheskogo sinteza

(Hydrazides)   (Cyano carboxylic acids)
(Dicarboxylic acids)

S/194/62/000/004/006/105
D222/D309

AUTHOR: Yukna, R. D.

TITLE: The interpretation of vertical electric sounding curves
            with a general-purpose digital computer

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika,
            no. 4, 1962, abstract 4-1-96 l (Uch, zap. Rizhsk. po-
            litekhn. in-t, 1961, 5, 57-70)

TEXT: Curves obtained by the electrical methods of geophysical
prospecting (vertical electrical sounding) enable the basic parame-
ters of a geological layer to be determined. The method consists of
comparing the experimental curves with theoretical ones when they
are superimposed. The coordinates of the intersections of the ex-
perimental curves, obtained by sounding, with supplementary curves
drawn on a tracing paper together with the theoretical ones make it
possible to determine the parameters of a layer. This problem is
closely related to pattern recognition. The results of work on the
use of an M-3 (M-3) computer to solve this problem are described.

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S/194/62/000/004/006/105
D222/D309

The interpretation of ...

The sum of the absolute values of differences in the corresponding ordinates is chosen as a quantity characterizing the degree of divergence between the curves. This sum corresponds to the area between the curves. The curves are described in the form of tables, stored in external memory. Shifting of a curve along a coordinate axis is obtained by adding a constant. Three methods of superimposing the curves are discussed: 1) constrained shifting of curves to positions defined in advance; 2) shifting of curves to different random positions; 3) constrained displacement of the curve in a direction which reduces the divergence criterion. The last method was used. The complexes of operations which are needed for the interpretation of the curves are represented as operators in an overall logical scheme. All operators are explained in detail. Some data on the interpretation program are given. The program contains 550 instructions and the processing time of one curve is 5.5 hours. The prospects for the construction of a specialized interpreter computer are indicated. 1 figure. 3 references. /Abstracter's note: Complete translation./

Card 2/2

S/169/62/000/007/068/149
D228/D307

AUTHOR: Yukna, R. D.

TITLE: Interpreting the curves of vertical electric sounding
            on universal electron digital computing machines

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 7, 1962, 32, ab-
            stract 7A210 (Uch. zap. Rizhsk. politekhn. in-t, 5,
            1961, 57-70)

TEXT: The author states the results of investigating whether the
process of interpreting vertical electric sounding curves can be
automated by using electron digital computing machines (EDCM). The
main stage in the interpretation of experimental vertical electric
sounding curves is their matching with theoretical curves and the
determination of the degree of their coincidence. The sum of the ab-
solute values for the differences of ordinates, corresponding to the
same abcissas of both curves, was taken as the quantity, characteriz-
ing the degree of the curves' divergence. The principle of the pos-
sibility of using EDCM to interpret vertical electric sounding

Card 1/2

Interpreting the curves ...

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curves is clarified together with the difficulty of solving this problem. Very numerous operations are required to develop a criterion for the divergence of vertical electric sounding curves if ordinary EDCM are used. To avoid this it is necessary to investigate the question of the most rational algebraic rhythm that can be used in the machine. A known threshold value for the divergence criterion can be introduced for this purpose; it is also possible to use preselection if the number of ordinates is decreased. To decrease the dimensions of the special machine as compared with universal EDCM, the precision of the calculations may be somewhat decreased. Then certain additional devices are also necessary. To control the machine's operation it is expedient to introduce a device, allowing the position of the curves during their combination to be followed on the cathode-ray tube's screen, and also an appliance that allows this process to be manually corrected. A device is necessary, too, for automatically feeding the experimental curves into the machine. /Abstracter's note: Complete translation./

Card 2/2

GANUSHCHAK, N.I. [Hanushchak, M.I.]; YUKOMENKO, M.M.; DOMBROVSKIY, A.V.
[Dombrovs'kyi, A.V.]

Synthesis of ketone esters and ketones by the reaction of chloroaryl-
butenes with sodium acetoacetic ester. Dop. AN URSR no.2:211-215
'62.   (MIRA 15:2)

1. Chernovitskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Predstavleno
akademikom AN USSR A.I.Kiprianovym.
                        (Ketones)(Esters)

V. S. TUKHSHKOV

"Electron SpaceCharge Between Planar Grids under State Operating Conditions" from Annotations of Works Completed in 1955 at the State Union Sci. Res. Iust: Min. of Radio Engineering Ind.

So: B-3,080,964

V.S. YUKOSHKOV , V. I. B'TCEV, AND E. P. TEVELEV

        "Nonanalytic Methods for Investigating the Electric Fields and Trajectories of Electrons" from Annotations of Works Completed in 1955 at the State Union Sci. Res. Inst: Min, of Radio Engineering Ind.

So: B-3,080,964

YUKOV,,,A.,, inzh,

Apply fertilizers to corn at the time of planting. Tekh.v sel'khoz.
19 no.5:18-20 My '59.   (MIRA 12:7)
        (Corn(Maize)--Fertilizers and manures)

1. YUROV, A. V.

2. USSR   (600)

"The Dust Content of Gases in Shaft Furnaces and Dwight-Lloyd Machine in the Chimkent Lead Plant". Tsvet. Met. 14, No 8, August 1939.

9. ■■■ Report U-1506, 4 Oct. 1951.

YUKOV, A.V.

SOV/136-58-9-16/21

AUTHOR: Ya. Sh.

TITLE: Conference on New Methods of Making Lead (Soveshcheniye po novym metodam polucheniya svintsa)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1958, Nr 9, pp 72 – 75 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A conference on new methods of lead production from concentrates was held at the Gintsvetmet on June 22-25, 1958. Since the last meeting in 1953, over 20 flowsheets and variants have been tested by various works and organisations and the purpose of the present meeting was to evaluate this work. Pre-prints of the following reports had been circulated: "On Electric Smelting of Lead Raw Materials by A.P. Sychev, V.A. Mikheyev, D.A. Sushchinskiy of VNIItsvetmet, A.V. Yukov of Kavkazgipro-tsvetmet; "On Precipitation and Reaction Smelting of Lead Concentrates" by V.P. Lidov, L.A. Blinova, N.P. Smirnov, L.N. Kudryashova of Gintsvetmet, I.R.Polyvyanyy et al. of the Institut metallurgii i obogashcheniya AN KazSSR (Institute of Metallurgy and Beneficiation of the Ac.Sc. KazSSR); "On Hydrometallurgical Treatment" by A.N. Vol'skiy, R.A. Aracheva, A.M. Yousrov, F.S.M. N.M. Loskutov and V.S. Lovchikov of Mintsvetmet i zolota and A.V. Pomosov, A.I. Levin et al. of the Ural'skiy

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Conference on new Methods of Making Lead   SCV/136-38-1-16/??

politekhnicheskiy institut (Urals Polytechnic Institute);
on the "Electrolytic Production of Lead by Electrolysis
of Fused Salts" by I.G. Gul'din, A.V. Buchinskaya,
v.P. Barinova and v.K. Ruppel' of Gintsvetmet and Y.K.
Delimarskiy, I.D. Panchenko, Ye.B. Gitman and A.A. Kolotii
of IONKh Ac.Sc. Ukrainian SSR. The conference was opened
by D.M. Yukhtanov, deputy director of Gintsvetmet, who
discussed recent progress and noted that predictions
that the lead industry would develop in the direction of
the hydrometallurgical treatment of flotation concentrates
had not been fulfilled; he said that the most hightly
developed of the new methods were electric smelting and
electrolytis of fused material and that pyrometallurgy
would retain its importance for a long time. In the dis-
cussion that followed, D.M. Chizhikov, corresponding
member of the Ac.Sc. USSR, systematized and reviewed all
known processes. P.A. Pozdnikov and A.A. Vlasova of VAMI
described methods of treatment developed there;   the
high effectiveness of which was doubted by v.A.Karchevskiy
of Giprotsvetmet and S.I. Sobol' of Gintsvetmet.

Card2/5

Conference on new Methods of Making Lead   SOV/136-5e-9-16/21

A.M. Zykov of the Leningrad Polytechnic Institute criti-
cised the reports presented as being insufficiently
analytical. G.P. Vyatlev of the Ukrtsink Works recom ended
the adoption of electric instead of shaft smelting of
secondary lead materials at the works. A.N. Vol'skiy,
Corresponding Member of the Ac.Sc. of the Mintsvetmetzol to
described work he had directed there on sulphide oxidation
and recommended more attention to safety aspects.
V.F. Fedorov of the GNTK USSR drew attention to the
comparative lack of work in the Soviet lead industry on
new methods, but opposed the proposal by Gintsvetmet to
build a new, large electric furnace at the Leninogorsk
Works. P.I. Kravchenko of the Elektrotsink Works deplored
the incompleteness of all the work reported at the
conference. A.M. Lomov of Kavkazgiprotsvetmet considered
the adoption of electric smelting of lead concentrates
and I.D. Panchenko of IONKh of the Ac.Sc. Ukrainian SSR
with electrolysis of fused salts. F.M. Losautov,
Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences of Mintsvetmetzoloto
reminded the conference that electric smelting is not
applicable to all materials and disagreed with Kostin's
Card3/5   suggestion that all Soviet works should be converted to

Conference on New Methods of Making Lead   SOV/136-58-9-16/21

this practice; he also spoke against alkali treatment
of lead-containing materials - a view opposed by G.C.
Zapevalov of the Irkutskiy (orno-metallurgicheskiy in...
(Irkutsk Mining-metallurgical Institute) who al.. ...
the need for economic evaluation. M.A.Chernyak of
Giprotsvetmet doubted whether electric smelting could
revolutionise the lead industry and urged more research
on the alkali process and sintering.   I.V. Peramonov of
the Gosplan of the KazSSR criticised the research work
reported but D.N. Klushin of Gintsvetmet said that this
work had gone a long way to realise the aims set out at
the previous conference though much effort had been vested.
Many speakers deplored the lack of central direction of
research work. After putting on record their views on the
proposed methods, the conference decided that effort should
be concentrated on the study and development of
a) electric smelting of primary lead raw materials with ut
added fluxes and electric smelting of secondary materials
b) electrolysis of lead concentrates in fused electrol t s
(for the rich materials of the "Elektrotsink" and Sikl ll
Works); c) electrolytic refining of lead in aqueous

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